From The Assortions.

In the preceding number, we were regred in showing that slavery, built as it is made to the control of the preceding number, we were regred in showing that slavery, built as it is made to the control of the theory of the course of the control of the theory of the course of

vants in general; whether they were minors, persons bound for a season, or slaves.
To say they were addressed to slaves only,
is to leave all other servants without any inIt is clear that a man is not to stay in all

To say they were addressed to slaves only, is to leave all other servants without any instruction. To say they were addressed to minors, and persons bound for a season, is to leave slaves without any instructions. Also these duties are obligatory upon all persons under government, so long as they remain members of that government.

But it was necessary that the 'apostles' should address them to servants, because:

1. There were judaizing teachers, who, looking as they did upon gentiles as dogs and idolaters, taught that obedience to the government of such, was not the duty of any person, whether servants or not. And especially, that it was not the duty of christians, having now become the servants of Christ. The apostles' instructions were necessary to correct this error.

2. The duties enjoined were such as Christianity from its very nature must enjoin, though slavery be wrong. These virtues are christian virtues, essential to the perfection of christian character. The opposite vices, hatred to masters, dishonesty, fretfulness, insubordination and pride, would have been wrong in the servants, even though their masters were wrong, and the aggressors. Further, servants were especially liable not to exercise these virtues. They were generally poor; hence, temptations to unfaithfulness great. They were quently poor; hence, temptations to unfaithfulness great. They were under the command of others, who, having a little authority, are very apt to abuse it, be mandatory, whimsical, and tyrannical. Even if they are not, servants not seeing as they do, are liable under these circumstances, to hate their masters, be fretful and insubordinate. This would be wrong. Their

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and First Cants or annum, in advance, or There Dollars if not paid thin three months

been wrong.

Again, individual retaliation and insub-To non-slew-holders, in Slave States, one dellar per year in advance, or two dellars after three months.

Subscriptions out of Kentecky psyable in advance.
Reminiances at the risk of the Educr.

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For the True American.

For the True American.

Is Slavery Right?

NO. VIII.

These duties were enjoined upon ser- free, use it rather; or, all ei kai dunasi el-

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846.

sime to the course of these observances, the control of the oppressor, or brievalux means, the course of the oppressor, or brievalux means, the course of the oppressor, or brievalux means, the course of the oppressor of the opp

APRILE 8, 1846.

The various outcome.

We give below come further extracts from Mr. Hay wood's specific. We five below come further extracts from Mr. Hay wood's specific outcome for the property of the prop

What words of wisdom and truth are these! They are the principles of liberty, well-regulated liberty; of freedom, Constitutional freedom.

Methinks I see the coming storm. The press may be already charged; but no matter. This is ny country's question, not a mere party strife. These are the sentiments my head and my heart approve, and I will not withhold them. The President may peril his Administration—some of you believe he will. If he or his friends should dare to think like WASHINGTON—to act like WASHINGTON act like WASHINGTON peril his Administration; but the people, the DEMOCRACY, came to the result (like him who addresses you) must expect to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But he will violate his nervy and peril to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But he will wisdate his nerve and all, was well.—A much humbler violate his marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But he will wisdate his people, the DEMOCRACY, came to the result (like him who addresses you) must expect to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But he political hypecrisy. I read to an American Senate the lessons which Washington ACT-ED; and if "that be treason, make the most of it."

But, before you strike, the PEOPLE shall hear. Are not these the true principles of the Constitution, upon which every Administration of this Gover on the most of it."

But, before you strike, the PEOPLE shall hear. Are not these the true principles of the Constitution, upon which every Administration of this Governe was a distance of the mountainty and the root; but which washing about Legistative Normal Canotaxa has not instructed her Senators under ground at the root; but which blooms and bears its fruit in the open air of Heaven, and then ripens and is 11 stranged and DEMOCRATIC—have ACTED thanks of the mountain part of the same and the stranger and the root; but which helps and the root; but which was discussed to the mountain separate to the mountain separate to the mountainty and the root of the mountainty and the ro

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Worden in the Assembly on Saturday last:—

Whereas, It is provided by the Constitution of the United States, that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States: And whereas, it is also provided in the same instrument that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the process of law: And whereas, this provision of the Constitution, in the opinion of this Legislature, which by its own force and without the judgment of legally constituted triburals of justice imposed as punishment for crime, shall deprive any of personal liberty: And whereas, laws are claimed to be in force which not only establish but create by arbitrary provisions the relation of master and slave within that district, has become one of the great slave marts of the Union: And whereas, the existence of slavery and the prosecution of the moral sense of the people of the free States in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution, and derogatory to the character of an enlightened and religious people: And whereas, the present House of Representatives has recently refused, to a representative from this State, leave to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia: and whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature, slavery and the slave traffic should be abolished within that District.—Therefore

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of a law which shall forever put an end to the existence of slavery and the slave traffic should be abolished within that District.—Therefore

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the Senators from this State and to the Speaker of the house of Representatives, a copy of these r

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8

The True American.

When we first proposed publishing this journal, we had promised condutors, and an engaged editor, as our prospectus set forth. The reasons which caused these men to desert us, if satisfactory to n the beginning we did not anticioate; and nt however, underrate the post of editor of an able than this. But still the daily and crude ctable than thus. But shift the daily and crowding of one's thoughts before men, prevents concentrated utterance, which only can place uthor among those, who are to live in the far e. If fame were our sole goddess, we should some other banner; but there is a higher Heaven even than where glory enthrones herself. To Truth Immortal, have we sworn undying allegiance. Wherever she leads, we follow.

The True American, is devoted to the highest nterests of Kentucky; but not confined to state ac-In the National Government is a higher ground, which must determine our ultimate destiny.

The title of our paper then, is designed to embody the spirit of the whole movement. The cause of liberty fulfill his high destiny among men, must be True.

The extraordinary success of this paper, proves hat not in vain is the appeal to the nobler passions of the human heart, the higher aspirations of the soul. The response has come back in encouraging tones, from our own "dark and bloody ground"—from the states of the Free, and from the far off lands of century seated Tyranny. Thanks, fellow men, that you have stood by us, and the cause!

men, that you have stood by us, and the cause!

We have made suitable arrangements to make this one of the best journals in the Union. We totrust, hereafter, its spirit will be consonant with its

ers—small farmers and mechanics in slave States— our circulation has rapidly increased, at home as well as abroad. We begin to prove to conceited and vindictive detractors from our political sagacity, that in our appeal to those who are to gain by freedom, the white laborers of America, as well as the black, we are not a "madman," if "a fanatic."

The New Hampshire victory marks the beginning

of progress! and the Texas usurpation shall be death to slavery, instead of its triumph! In the wrongs which we have borne at the hands

of the slave power, you have our hostages, that we shall be true to the cause of human freedom. Time will prove, if we are not equal to the occasion, that at least we were not over sensitive in calling for our country's reformation, nor blind to the coming revolution; which must be safe and glorious for country and mankind, because based Truth and Justice, and Nature's Law.

Dash Away!

Curses come upon us, sometimes, thick and heavy, and if they could reach us, we should stand as the forest tree, lightning scathed. But they do not .and in their stead come up prayers from humble, yet pure hearts, for our success and safety.

And who are they that thus utter bitter male-

dictions against us, and speak of us as if we were

Enter that house. You see by everything around you, that its owner is a man of authority. Slaves obey his nod; he is surrounded by every luxury; and instinctively you feel as if he had all that nature could crave or man desire.

By and by, you hear the prattle of children; you look out, and behold his sons, in childhood's glee, omping about with very merriness of heart and of mocence. But watch them. See what deference is shown them by their slave companions; mark how early they give way, in consequence, to their passions; look how slavery coils around them its heaviest curses, while so young pure, and lovely; preparing, as maturer years come, to drag them down in infamy, or make them trashy, worthless

And because we would undo that coil, and free them forever from life-long curses, a father's bitter nunciation is heaped upon us!
But let years pass, and enter again that house

These boys have grown to manhood, their father sleeps, and they are in possession of his wealth. Is it saved? Ignorant of all work, and without any respect for labor, that wealth has been scattered They have his power: is it wisely used? Without the stimulus he had to gain, or the motive And here they move and have their being, recks in frame and fortune!

And because we would help to do something

in our day towards making men of them, in advocating the abolition of slavery, they, too, revite and denounce us, as if we dishonored theirs and their native home.

It is strange, that fathers in the slave States do

not open their eyes and see the curse which blasts their offspring. Not only does slavery chain down to a debasing ignorance (and of this ffect we shall speak more at large hereafter), but it and wealthy young men who have been crushed by this civilized Juggernaut. Whence the source of their dissipation? From what cause proceeds their broils? Whence their human butchery? Whence their degradation, their wholesale and hopeless ruin The cause is slavery, and so certain is its opera-tion, that large numbers of our wealthy fathers send their children into the free States, to escape these

When in Cincinnati the other day, we conversed on this subject, with one of her intelligent mer-chants, and he said to us, "we have now several youth in our employ from Kentucky and Virginia; chants, and he said to us. "we have now several vouch in our employ from Kentucky and Virginia; we know several concerns that have more of them; and the applications from these States are pressing and numberless." "Do their fathers, or relations ask pay for their services," we enquired. "Never," was the reply; they say invariably, "we want our boys to learn regular habits; to be systematic; to know how to labor. They can't be taught these things in Slave States; but they must have them, of be good for nothing. Take them and make business men of them, and you shall have their labor for nothing, and our influence without stain." Nor is this all. Failing here as they generally do, these fathers and relatives, fearing to let their children encounter the terrible be wils of slavery, as the only alternatives (fearing to let their children encounter the terrible to formidable, and for our children's sake, we must escape them," and, where they can, remove at once into a free State.

Why, under these circumstances, we ask in all soberness, do these fathers denounce the abolition of slavery, or remain silent when oth, era denounce it? Either avariee hardeas their heart, or else cowardiee chokes their utterance.

For where the parent who keep's his son amidst slavery, knowing its fatal influence, that does not thereby sacrifice him for the sake of the dollar! Or where the parent that removes his boy to the free State to escape this influence, that does not by act denounce the institution as strongly as we do! Or where is the citizen who runs away from it, that does not utter the who runs away from it, that does not utter the bitterest of all condemnations against it? Yet these very men, for the most part, oppose emancipation, oppose the abolition of slavery in any form, oppose the abolition of slavery in any form, oppose liberty of speech! Fathers! Little do you dream of the fearful and fatal lesson you teach your sons by these examples of selfishness, fraud, duplicity, and wrong.

But these things cannot last. Men of sense will not always close their eyes to the giant sin, in all public railways now under construction, or to have a green and shall be delared by the legislature to be the gauge to be used in all public railways now under construction, or to have a gauge of 7 feet. Of these a large number, master along about 2,840 miles in length, have been sanctioned abuse thouse of Commons, and are likely to become laws the present session. Of these several, measuring 588 miles in length, have been session and are likely to become laws the present session. Of these several, measuring 588 miles in length, have been session and are likely to become laws the present session. Of these several, measuring 588 miles in length, are of the 7 feet or wide gauge, and the rest, the whole number—those which are sanctioned and likely to be some the several measuring 588 miles in length, are likely to become laws the present session. Of these several, measuring 588 miles in length, have been several, measuring 588 miles in length, have be other theory will explain their conduct. Board of Trade, of which 658 were to be of the

will not always close their eyes to the giant sin, or shut their mouths when they know that slaor shut their mouths when they know that slavery plants a pest around every hearth. Nor can legislators much longer brook an ewil that is draining the State daily of its best energy, and sapping the manhood that remains in it. Affection must speak out by and by, and patriotism act, in defence of UNIVERSAL PREEDOM, as the true guarantee of household virtue and the angle hose of the Companyae all the angle hose of the Companyae and the speak of the collection of the posters of the true to the collection of the posters of the true to the collection of the collection the only hope of the Commonwealth.

Work ; Faint Not.

is the cure. Task your intellect—stir up your feelings—rouse the soul—do—and these doubts, hanging like a heavy cloud upon the mountain, will Mexico!

And painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no hearty—hard work. The laborer sighs for repose.

Where is it! What is it! Friend, whoever thou art, know it is to be found alone in work. No good—no greatness—no progress, is gained without it. Work, then, and faint not; for therein is the well-spring of human hope, and human happiness.

The Pet.

Texas is the darling of the South. A bill was passed the House of Representatives for two millions of dollars, under the application of the gag; one half of which amount was to be spent in Texas—chaff of which amount was to be spent in Texas—static protested against this summary actions. Mr. Cass in reply denied this statement, and said if it could be established, he never would says.

Frigates, to

In all, an increase of fifty-eight vessels of such and requiring an estimated expenditure of twenty millions of dollars. Pretty well for a beginning, but far short of what will be required, should the country be blundered into a war, which nothing, however, but gross mismanagement on both sides can bring about.

The Naval Bureau, consisting of C. Morris, I. Warrington, W. Crane and W. B. Shubrick, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, contains a re-discussion of the treaty, signed in London by Mr. King, and to reight a force the British out, of the Valley of the Mississippi. The Senate concurred with him, and the fifth article of the treaty was rejected.

Two things now remained to be done; first, to justify the rejection of the article of the Valley of the dississippi. The near the valley of the Mississippi. The point of the valley of the Mississippi. The senate concurred with him, and the fifth article of the treaty was rejected.

Two things now remained to be done; first, to justify the rejection of the article of the treaty as a matter of right to force the British out, of the Valley of the Mississippi. The Senate concurred with him, and the fifth article of the treaty was rejected.

Two things now remained to be done; first, to justify the rejection of the article of the treaty was rejected.

Two things now remained to be done; first, to justify the rejection of the article of the treaty was rejected.

Estimate of existing preparations 2,955,000 1,060,000

of the pockets of the laborers of the Union, to pay for our own enslavement.

In 1844 we declared that if Texas came in almost

to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which have rendered it proper, in my judgment, to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which have rendered it proper, in my judgment, to sink us into lethargy, wraps us in gloom, and makes us think it were bootless to attempt any thing. Who has not experienced them? Work. That

ing like a heavy cloud upon the mountain, will scatter and disappear, and leave you in sunshine and open day.

There comes suspicion of the best men, and fears about the holiest efforts, and we stand like one chained. Who has not felt this! *Hork.*

Therein is freedom. By night, by day, in season and out of season, wourk, and liberty will be yours.

All the deserted forts of the West! And yet when we sentured to state this tuth in N. York, that "Northern blood and Northern treasure is spent that their children may be slaves," they hissed us! Yes, we are now ridden by a worse despoism than Russia! The South must have places for her hear the light and the places for her hear the light and the places for her hear the light and the places of the light and the places for her hear the places for her her the places for her hear the places for her her the places for her her the places for her hear the places for her her the places f Therein is freedom. By night, by day, in season and out of season, work, and liberty will be yours. Put in requisition, mind and body—war with inertness—snap the chain-link of selfishness—stand up a defender of the right—be yourself—and this suspicion, and these fears will be bulled, and like the occan storm, you will be purified by the contest, and able to bear and breast any burden of human ill.

Gladden life with its sunniest features, and gloss it over with its richest hues, and it becomes a poor and painted thing, if there be in it no toil—no hearty—hard work. The laborer sighs for repose.

Garret Davis protested against this summary actions another word about 54° 40. Mr. Beret would see but it was of no avail. Money is wanted in Texas and demonstrated the correctness of Mr. Webster's

farret Davisprotested against this summary actions, but it was of no avail. Money is wanted in Texas to make new slave States, and it must be had,—Freemen will bleed in their purses more freely than they have yet bled for the benefit of the Slavocracy. Taxes! Taxes! No matter how heavy they are, so they sustain, extend, and perpetuate slavery.

The new States west, that are to be, must be looked to. Once upon a time, the South grew generous, and claimed to be exclusively philanthropic in behalf of the Indians. "Gather them together," it said, "and let them settle West; make a solemn treaty with them, and never let that treaty be violated." But the Democracy smelt a rat, and said nay; for the real object, was to stop the building up of new free States in the North-west. Again—When Iowa sought admission, the South became very generous. "Let her be admitted," it said, "and make her a large empire State." Any thing to stop the growth of free Commonwealths in the North-west.

Well! well well well meet them. Let lowa be cut up into two States, and Wisconsin into two more, and let the free revolve to maintain their rights. Neither the day nor the age belongs to the Slavocracy.

Secret Estimates.

Mr. Thes. Builer King, a member of the military committee, attempted to lay these estimates before the House on Friday the 27th, but was forbidden to do so by the majority. Tiscems, they have been got at by the correspondents of some of our cotemporaries, and (the chief items at least) made public. We find them stated in the Baltimore American as follows, and, from the precision with which they are given, we presume them to be correct. According to these, it was proposed that the naval force should be increased—

In men, to thirty-six thousand eight hundred. Steamships, to — 40

Frigates, to — 40

Frigates, to — 40

Frigates, to — 40

Frigates, to — 40

treaties applicable to that province; that it made us a party to the treaty of Utrecht; gave us the benefit of the line established under that treaty; and he recom-Slapps of war, to 30
In all, an increase of fifty-eight vessels of war, and requiring an estimated expenditure of tracenty of the treaty, signed in London by Mr. King, and to

Warrington, W. Crane and W. B. Shubrick, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, contains a recommendation for naval increase, as follows:

Estimate of probable expense of Steamers, etc.
3 sea steamers \$550,000 each \$1,650,000
12 small coast do 60,000 720,000
5 frigates with steam \$30,000 " 2,650,000
6 shoops with steam \$30,000 " 1,920,000
6 shoops with steam \$30,000 " 1,920,000
6 shoops with steam \$30,000 " 1,500,000
9 shoops 170,000 " 1,530,000
9 shoops 1,70,000 " 1,530,000 British possessions in North America; and the par-ailed of forty-nine from the Lake of the Woods indefi-nitely to the West, was one of the boundaries estab-

point and power on the other stack connects with the very point I have been establishing.

Mr. II. had not voted for the purchase of Mr. Greenhow's book; he had but a poor opinion of books compiled in closets for the instruction of men of business. They were generally shallow, of no use to the unformed, and dangerous to the uninformed, whom they led astray; and to the indolent, who would trust to their superficial glosses, without going to the fountain head, and seeking truit at the bottom of the well. So of the book in question. Had it not been for Greenhow's Oregon, the Senator from Michigan would have sought the history of the treaty of Utrecht in the authentic documents which our library contains, and would have found the truth, and would have been to-day a free man, and not a prisoner, as he constituted himself yesterday, in the hands of the Forty Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to some a stable of the containing the prisoner, so the constituted himself yesterday, in the hands of the Forty of administering to the dying wants, of closing the content of the prisoner, doomed to some a stable base of the grave, and the question of his release has been placed, in this sety. Since that period Mr. Torrey has been brought to the borders of the grave, and the question of his release in the grave, and the question of his release in suspense. It will drawing near his end. Remaining where he is a few weeks must close his eyes in death. Within the grave weeks, Meanwhite Mr. Sexellency holds the question of his release has been placed, in the mass of part of his release for the grave, and the question of his release in suspense. It will be safely be a release that seven is end of his release in suspense. It will be a suspense to safely the prisoner, so the suspense to safely the prisoner, so the suspense to safely the prisoner and the prisoner a

ress of the philantiropist.

The contrast briween the two speeches is marked. The partizan will relish Mr. Heywood's. Its dashes at ambitious aspirants in his own party, and the sophmoric display made from the beginning to the end of it, are well calculated to touch the passion, the contract of the large of the large.

Riot. The contrast briween the two species.

The partizan will relish Mr. Heywood's. Its dashes at ambitious aspirants in his own party, and the sophmoric display made from the beginning to the end of it, are well calculated to touch the passion, rouse the prejudice, and tickle the fancy, of that large classes, who do nothing but echo back what their leaders say. Mr. Calhoun, on the other hand, soars above party. His great aim is peace. For that he pleads; and he pleads for it, as the means, the only means, of saving the Oregon, and of upholding the means, of saving the Oregon, and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and of upholding the means of saving the Oregon and t

This individual was arreaded in many large gency.

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gency.

The Albany Freeholder has an able article on The Albany Freeholder has a subject to the A

The demand of the Maryland slave owner was remuneration for his slaves, and the expenses incurred in the arrest and conviction of Mr. Torrey. This demand was complied with, and the money raised, to be paid on condition of his delivery in Philadelphia. Mesars. A. A. Phelps and C. D. Cleveland, failing in every effort to obtain Torrey's release, made thereupon the following statement, under date of March 20, 1816:

On the 11th inst., in company with Mr. Torrey. We learned also that the petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, of their father, and some others, as well as those of gentlemen of Massachusetts, had been presented to your Excellency's decision since the 23d of February. The presentation of these petitions before any arrangement for statisfying the parties had been concluded, put the case of course wholly into the hands of your Excellency to decide whether Mr. Torreys should be pardoned tall, and if so, to pardon him on the conditions intimated, or otherwise, as your Excellency to decide whether Mr. Torreys should be pardoned tall, and if so, to pardon him on the conditions intimated, or otherwise, as your Excellency will observe, that from the beginning Excellency will observe, that from the

It would be a precious boon we know, to Mr. Nines. He is now their prisoner, doomed to dwell at 49. He is not killed but taken. We may say of him as the consoling messenger said to Penelope:

"The great Ulysses is not dead,
"But, far from wife and son,
"He tive se prisoner, on a desert side,
I will not follow the poet and say—
"I the time of processing messenger said to Penelope:
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to prisoner, on a desert side,
I will not follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say—
"I the time to follow the poet and say and a such an about on the fall liberty of his person, on his pariot of homory eaterday given, on condition, now become the solute, never to pass 49; never to base against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be against that solute, never to pass 49; never to be said termination—almost ridiculous—jet his warlike commencement. It is the fruit of his dependence on Greenhow's book. That bodd his been the little day of his catastrophe. Hence for the has song. War is more exitable. Inevitably ity has reversed its application. It is peace that is now inevitable, and henceforth we must have not device the solute of the fature. We must remember the desolate wife and the ridical solution to the fature. The many the fature of home the fature and the many shall be well and the many shall be well and the part the fature. The many the fature of home the fature and the many shall be well and the many shall be well and the many shall be a marked the many that the fature and the many shall be well and the fature and the mean the person of the fature. The man

thirty millions of extra taxes, or loans, to the people.

But I conclude. I made no speech upon Oregon, and will make none at this time. And here I will answer publicly a question which is often put to me privately, "Why don't you speak?" Answer: I profess to be a friend to this Aministration, and mean to keep myself in a position to act according to my professions: I do not mean to run alead of the Administration in its appropriate sphere: I do not mean to take negotiation out of his hands: I do not mean to tupdertake to lead it, or drive it, to come in condict with it, or to denounce it, with or without hypotheses, or before or after the fact. The President's position is arduous: his responsibilities to his God and to his country are great. I believe he is doing his best to reconcile and accomplish together the great objects of the peace, the honor and the rights of the country; and believing this, I shall hold myself in a position to view his acts with perfect candor, and with the strongest disposition to support him, in what he may find it necessary to do.

Senutors Heywood and Cathoun. makes us feel, as if we could do anything for the departed, were he among the living. Far rather

Senators Heywood and Cathoun.

Parts of the speeches of these two senators, on Oregon, will be found in our columns. That of Mr. Heywood, disappoints us. Not that it wants the salient party points which gave it its importance, but that it is destitute, in a great measure, of all those qualities which characterize able efforts. Evalently the believes, he understands President Polk, and this gives positiveness to his manner, and a certain air of confidence in making his points, and drawing his conclusions—as much as to say to the reader, as he passes along, "There now, deny or dispute that if you can."

Mr. Calhour's speech is of another stamp. It is solid throughout. Bare of ornament, it is yet eloquent; compact in argument, it is nowhere dry or dull. The Carolinian was master of the whole subject; embraced, in one view, all the great matters connected with it; and spoke with the comprehensiveness of the statesmas, and much of the earnestness of the philanthropist.

The contrast bruveen the two speeches is marked.

The contrast bruveen the two speeches is marked.

Chy contrast bruveen the two speeches is marked.

We commend the perusal of these speeches to our readers, and septembly to our Democratic friends.

Our readers, and septembly to our Democratic friends.

of negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, recommended renewed attention Mr. Torrey.

This individual was arrested in Maryland, some sponded, pledging its loyalty in every emer-

Early in 1845 an effort was made to obtain his re-lease, and his friends proposed raising a sum of money to accomplish this object. The parties in-terested agreed, that Mr. Torrey should be released. But when the should be feleased. But when the details of the agreement were about to be entered into, unexpected difficulties arose, and the whole arrangement was anyland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the Maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration for his elevation of the maryland slave owner was remuneration.

Revenue from the Steamers at Boston.

UTIES ON	MERCHANDISE	IMPORTED	IN BOSTON
AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIPS.			
In 1840 am	ount of duties		2,928 99
1841			73.809 23
1842			120,974 67
1843			640.572 05
1844			916.193 30
1845			1,022,993 75
Total	amount paid		32 777 475 99
Acadia	amount para		
	24 trips		469.842 19
Britannia	26 do.		504.241 32
Caledonia	25 do		473.081 04
Cambria	6 do		361.598 43
Columbia	12 do		85 752 38
Hibernia	14 do		832,830 65
	100		-
	107 do		32,777,475 99
The whole	amount of dutie	s received at t	he Boston Cus-

The Trades of a Great City.

The Flood at the Eastward

cription is swept away. The water is as high as the second story in some of the store.

The post office is also buried under water, the immatess having only time to save their lives. The damage is encremous. The water was nearly up to the Old Court House in Hund street, and about up to the Hitch Tavern in Main street.

I.ATER FROM ENGLAND.

The New York Herald of April 1, announces the arrival of the packet ship Yorkshire, which left Liverpool on the 5th of March. We copy

A plea for Phonotypy and Phonography by Alex.

Ellis, B. A., &c. Bath 5 Nelson Place. Lon.

The news thus received is warlike, but the

om that Port.

The passengers on board the packet ship Henry Clay, by saying—
by saying—

of N—, in Noriols, having by his exertions in the of room made himself rather thirsty, opened his desh from made himself rather thirsty, opened his desh fresh himself with an apple, which he had, not long e, deposited there. To his disappointment it was Conjecturing that his wife had purloined it, he atly desputched t oher the following:

At present it is, perhaps, sufficient to infer that arbitration is extremely improbable, and the third properties of the control of the correspondence, as hereto-force communicated to Congress, and winds up by asying—

At present it is, perhaps, sufficient to infer that arbitration is extremely improbable, and that the Dresident pressists in a war policy—

Pd have my Eve at least as kind; I therefore, beg dear Madum, You will another apple find, And send it to your Adam."

A new corps! We are indebted to annexation for its creation. It may mean something; we shall see hy and by.

Near the camp of General Taylor, before he marched from Corpus Christie might be seen some hundreds of men, each armed with a good rifle, and ready to engage in any affray. They were called the amateur corps. Gen. T. would not permit them to mix with the soldiers, and ordered them to keep within a certain distance of the regular camp, but when he marched for the Rio Grande they followed on, saying, if there was a fight they would be there to see it.

The General was prudent; he knew the men. But Government knows them, too, and they may be found, hereafter, convenient in provoking border strife, or if they so desire it, in exciting revolution in the provinces of North Mexico. We suppose Congress would cheerfully pay them for services thus rendered. It may be well to watch this amateur band.

We publish at length a very important debate in the Senate about Oregon-the most important that has yet occured in that

In the House the Sub Treasury bill har been reported, and on last Monday week the new tariff was to see the light.

The Slavers.

The Captains of the slavers Panther and Robert Wilson, were tried at Charleston, week before last. In one case, the jury could not agree; in the other Captain Pfister was found guilty, but was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court. A fig for such recommendations! What are the laws worth if these pirate monsters escape? For the man who dabbles his hand in human blood, and labors to enslave the free, punishment should be as certain as it is severe.

from that paper the following items of intelli-

A plea for Phonotypy and Phonography by Alex.

J. Ellis, B. A., &c. Bath 5 Nelson Place. London 15 Paternoster Row, 1845. Price four pence.

Monticello Female Seminary, Alton, Illinois —
Miss Philena Fobes, —Godfrey, Madison Co. Ill.
—Principal. Tuition per year, \$20.

"The White Banner," New York. Edited by Mrs. S. T. Martyr. One dollar per annum in advance, semi-monthly.

"Dutchess Agricultural Institute," near Poughs keepsie, N. Y. John Wilkinson, Principal. \$200, tuition, board, &c., per annum.

William Knibb the Philanthropist is dead.

ITEMS.

John P. Tucker, reported as of Fredrick County, Va., on the morning of the 28th, at Washington, wounded six persons with a bowse knife, in a fit of meaning cannot be used to the consequence of continued indisposition.

U. STATES AND ENGLAND—EFFECT OF THE REPUSAL TO ARBITRATE. [From the London Times, March 4.] The news thus received is warlike, but the optimions of the English press are merely an effervescence after the receipt of a little republicant spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good champagne. The Switzerland had arrived out with the Oregon notice resolutions, that had passed the Var feeling in London.

The English and Freess are merely an effervescence after the receipt of a little republicant spirit. It will, however, probably pass off like that of good champagne.

The Switzerland had arrived out with the Oregon notice resolutions, that had passed the Var feeling in London.

The English and French funds were depressed in consequence of the news from the U. States had increased the bulk of the despatches for the Governor-General of Canada, and also for the Governor-General of Canada,

The news from America, published this morning, took the city completely by surprise, and produced a fall of almost I percent in Consols, from which they but slightly recovered at all in the course of the day. The closing price of Yesterday for the account was 96 7-8 to 97, and the course could be seen to 18 to 19 to 18 to 19 to

woulded the negro who admitted him, rushed into the Captain's room, and assatied him. A violent scuffe ensured. The sons, admitted at the noise, reghed the refittler's room, and although receiving several womens, secured the infuriated man. The boys, though badly, were not dangerously lurt. The Captain received four of five cuts.

Albert J. Tirrell, the supposed murderer of Maria Bickford, was tried and acquitted in Boston, week before last. The defence set up was, mainly, that the deed was done while Tirrell was in a state of sommambulism. He was committed, after his acquittal, upon the charge of arosu.

The commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey to investigate the charges of revolting think mannity, brought against certain inhabitants of that State living in the neighborhood of the wreeks during the space of February last, have made a report which, instead of sanstaining the charges preferred, completely exonerase the citizens of New Jersey, living on Moumouth Coast, from the imputations cast upon them.

A New York paper says, it is computed that one million passengers annually pass up and down the Hudson river. The price of passage varies during the season; but averaging the price for a year at one dollar, the revenue to the steamboat owners is a million of dollars per annual. There will be fifteen splendid large sized boats on the route between New York and the tities and towns on the river between New York and Toy and Alliany the course of the price for a year at one dollar, the revenue to the steamboat owners is a million of dollars per annual.

There will be fifteen splendid large sized boats on the route between New York and the tities and towns on the river between New York and Toy and Alliany the concept of the President, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the Sentantian of the course of the price today of the received would be followed by an immediate hostile here to days the followed by an immediate hostile ano

The London Chronicle of the 4th March has a long article on the subject of the rejection by the U. S. Government of the British proposal to arbitrate the Oregon dispute. It commences

ded in and Fresh news from America has modified the so but opinions which must have been formed on our wared. last communication. These suggested the proquestion, and exhibited a reaction from the violence which had accompanied the first ventilation of the subject.

Important intelligence from New York, constitution of the subject.

mary relation of the correspondence, as hereto

The London Sun of the 4th March expresses

disement is general in the United States, and

There have been severe freshets in nearly all the eastcent rivers. In Maine great damage has resulted from
them. The dam at Great Falls, N. H. was wasted away.
In Pennsylvania the public works have been a good deal
injured.

The akeleton of a woman was dug up in one of the
streets of New York. Workmen were digging for the
gass-pipe when they turned it up. It was in Broadway,
and a turil went through the hearts of those who gaze
upon it. A gay and busy throng, like not-these ugly mementos.

Fauny Forrester, (Miss Chabhack), the popular magaime writer, it is said, in a Philadelphia leher to the Jonim and will accompany him on he missionary lalors in India.

Early Marikaoss—There were hime thousand weddings in Massachusetts during the last year. In thirty
cases the bridgerooms were less than twenty peras old.
They were not chargeable with dilatory dispositions, we
should think.

Missivo Vissells.—The fine ship Herman, of Baltimore,
had been out eighty-four days from Liverpool, and the
Virginia, of New York, thef that port on the 28th of December last. Neither had been heard from. The latter
thad a large number of steerage passengers, and both had
valuable eargoes. It is feared they are lost.

The amount payed by the various companies in Lowell
every month for wages is about \$8:77,000.

Thomas P. Moore of Kentucky has been appointed by
the President and confirmed by the Senage as Indian
the properties of the United States, and
adds—
Polk is carried with the stream, and all that
England has to do is to look to the
England has to do is to look to the rests and tike care that her rights and possesstars and tike care that her right and tike care that her right and tike care that her right and tike care that the ringland has to do is to look to the

The Cock-Pit of Federal Politics.
Guess, reader, what this means. The shrewd one has it. It is a description of Virginia, and

the name given is a fit one.

The cockpit of Federal Politics, where federal abstractions rule the hour—so says the Republican, poor Pleasauts' paper—and it says truly. The present to Virginia is inglorious.

the name given is a fit one.

The cockpit of Federal Politics, where federal abstractions rule the hour—so says the Republican, poor Pleasants' paper—and it says truly. The present to Virginia is inglorious. Her sons strut about, building upon the pride of the noble past. They wear the uniform of their fathers, without possessing their spirit or character, and are weak enough to think that the world will be fooled by this outside gear.

The Republican says, let us adjourn our federal differences, forget the cabalistic numbers, 98 and 99, and regenerate Virginia. Very well, but how? Vain words these, though fine, unless accompanied by action, and unless that action be based upon universal freedom. The rose and the bramble grow together, but not liberty and slavery. And the cure for Virginia degeneracy is the speedy eradication of slavery from her soil. This the Republican means in the following extract, though it does not say so. Virginia influence, to be potent and permanent, must be based upon the prosperity of her people—her politicians must devote themselves to the local and general interests of the State—they must encourage a mechanical and manufacturing interest—improve her eagriculture, create a commercial marine, invite emigration, remove the groundless prejudices, and give us the enterprise and the capital of New England—to people our W estern domain, edicate the people, explore and publish the mineral and metalic resources of the State. This systematic (it may be sglish) application to her domestic in terests, will maintain the influence of Virginia; otherwise she must he a cisalatatic Sovii destroyers and its destroyers and the servation of the Committee on Foreign Returns of the Committee on Foreign Returns of the Committee on Foreign Returns of the States of the States of the States of the States of the State of the States of the State of the States of the State of the St

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 30. UNITED STATES SENATE.

lands in the neighboring sea, all these are fair sub-jects for treaty stipulation. If the general basis be aware, (Mr. Clayton,) I will move that agreed to, all the rest, it may be presumed, may be

accomplished by the exercise of a spirit of fairness and annity.

And now, Mr. President, if this be so, why should this settlement be longer delayed? Why should either Government hold back longer from doing that which both, I think, can see must be done, if they would avoid a rupture? Every hour's delay is injurious to the interests of both countries. It agitates both, disturbs their hasiness, interrupts their intercourse, and may, in time, seriously affect their friendly and respectful feeling towards each other.

Having said this, Mr. President, it would be needless for me, even if it were proper, to add move. I have expressed my own opinions plainly and without disguises. I think I see clearly where this business must end, if it is to end without serious collission; and I carnestly hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, with exercise that power

son; and I earnesty hope that those in whose hands power is, on both sides, with exercise that power promptly, in removing the great evils produced on both sides by the pendency of this unfortunate, disturbing, and dangerous controversy. It is not a case in which either Government should stand on matters of form or etiquette. The interests at stake are too important for that. It is not humiliation, it is not condescension even, for either Government to signify to the other its readiness to do at once what it sees must be done ultimately. Thus far, the dispute does not touch the honor of either Government. Let, then, the propitious moment be esized; let candor, and fairness, and prudence rule the hour; and let these two great or including the proposition of the like care to make their language orns great national question like this somewhat correct and accurate.

The gentleman sees fit to consider that this proceeding will be regarded as a national humiliation. I rather fancy not. I question whether the effect will not be directly opposite; and, if any countenance in Great Britain, whether in high or low stations, shall wear either a pout or a sarcastic smile, whether it is not more likely to be originated by what has passed on the other of matters.

Mistow that there are quite as many genitemen in favor of potice on this side of the clamber as on the other on the side of the clamber as on the other on the side of the clamber as on the other on the side of the resolution which came to us from the House of Representatives. The thinks that that is embarrassing the question, then we have embarrassed it; but in no other way. The Senate has been engaged in the constant discussion of the recommendation of the Executive for many weeks; it has been discussed with calamess, and diligent and respectful consideration. There is no discussed with calamess, and diligent and respectful consideration of the Executive for many weeks; it has been discussed with calamess, and diligent and respectful or the very shape in which it will be most respectful to the Executive. The resolution of level by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Jonnson), is much more respectful to the President to give this notice; but such its available and the president of give this notice; but such its available of the senator from Maryland, (Mr. Jonnson), is much more respectful to the very bape in which of which has been ensimenty when Compge which has been ensimenty when Compge which has been ensimenty of the Georement should be recommented with the highest official respect. The resolution of my friend from Maryland avois this indecorum.

I suil not, however, longer protract this discussion. I am content that the resolution of the first of the day, being the content of the day, being the content of the day to the president at present, that the cell should be informally passed over.

I suppose it would be more acceptable to the President at present, that the cell should be informally passed over.

I when the proceeded to the content of the

founded.

"Oh, for something to awaken her.

r any sight, or sound, or scent, to call

only of tender recollections in a brain on fire.

For any gentle image of the past, to rise

PORTEN

The second control of the part of

Description of a Typee Beauty.

Thomas Carlyle.

Thomas Carlyle.

The local habitation of this live Scotchman is in Cheyner owe, Chelsea, London, but he lives altogether, notin this geographical world, but in another world of his world of his, he is the great centre and away of the lives altogether, notin this geographical world, but in another world of his world of his, he is the great centre and away of the lives may be a subject to the lives altogether, notin this geographical world, but in another world of his, he is the great centre and an are worth seeing, so while in London, and while the seeing so while in London, and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new buildings which have stretched from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new buildings which have stretched from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new buildings which have stretched from Westminster and present their offerings at his shrine. At other times he is busy.

Passing the long lines of new buildings which he world-amous clusters of low brick palaces where Britain nurses her fighting men, when they can fight no more. A little past this and an old ivy-clad church, with its bruing generation slying around stream of the world-amous clusters of low brick palaces where Britain nurses her fighting men, when they can fight no more a side of the world-amous clusters of low brick palaces where Britain nurses her fighting men when they can fight no more a side of the world-amous the world will be the world-amous the present of the world-amous the present of the world-amous his present t ping, giving you whole masses of history, painting and poetry, and a great mass of the boundless system of Carlylism. There is nothing which he does not touch, and figures of speech come tumbling in from all corners, top and bottom of the universe, as the merest matter of course. Doubt, hesitation, or qualification have no place among his opinions, he having kicked them all out of doors when he began his philosophy. It was my special desire to sound him on the subject of chattel slavery. And I did, to the bottom, easily. The result would have delighted John C. Calhoun. He thinks men ought to be thankful to get them selves governed, if it is only done in a strong and resolute way. He thinks there are men who were born to govern, and who will be damned if they don't do it. Of course it is their solemn duty to do it.

Yet is Carlyle an exceedingly benevolent man. He is so benevolent that he has no

the subject of chattel slavery. And I did, to the bottom, easily. The result would have delighted John C. Calhoun. He thinks men ought to be thankful to get themselves governed, if it is only done in a strong and resolute way. He thinks there are men who were born to govern, and who will be damned if they don't do it. Of course it is their solemn duty to do it.

Yet is Carlyle an exceedingly benevolent man. He is so benevolent that he has no more patience with the stupidity of the people, who will not make themselves to their rude rulers, than he has with those rulers themselves for not being born into the world and entering upon their vocation as they should. He is equally indignant at the monkeys, mountebanks, and spooneys, who undertake to govern without being qualified, and the ragamuffins who throw up their caps at the same. All the while there is a glorious vein of thought running out of the world and entering upon their vocation as they should. He is equally indignant at the monkeys, mountebanks, and spooneys, who undertake to govern without being qualified, and the ragamuffins who throw up their caps at the same. All the while there is a glorious vein of thought running out of the world and entering upon their vocation as they should. He is equally indignant at the monkeys, mountebanks, and spooneys, who undertake to govern without being qualified, and the ragamuffins who throw up their caps at the same. All the while there is a glorious vein of thought running out of the world and entering upon their vocation in the world and entering upon their vocation as they should. He is equally indignant at the monkeys, mountebanks, and spooneys, who undertake to govern without being qualified, and the ragamuffins who throw up their caps at the same. All the while there is a glorious vein of thought running out of the world and entering the difference of the world and entering upon their vocation as the same chairs, stove and curtains as when he occupied it last. There toom was the same chairs, show curtains as w this is right enough—but, good heavens, how can we get ourselves born out of this common-place world of the multitude into that where he lives? That is the question. In regard to the facts of our slave system, the working of slavery as it is in every day practice, we could not perceive in him the least comprehension of them. We doubt whether he comprehends the real facts in regard to the condition of the poor in his own land, or is capable of comprehending them. He is, in fact, one of the strongest cases of the mesmeric state we ever witnessed. He never was in the natural state. We have read with wonder his works, down to the last which is yet to be read, but half an hour's interview with him taught us more of the man than we could have learned from a thousand books, and the substance of it we have stated above.

A Romantie Incident.

A French newspaper published at Lyons, relates the following romantic anecdote:

A few nights ago when the wind blew with great violence at Lyons, a gentleman who was walking on one of the wharves, wrapped in a large cloak, and philosophis, have received the subject. He had scarcely done so, when he uttered a wild, piercing shriek, and dwell nigh proved fatal. During the interval of an hour, he was partially recovered by his terrified companions, but as often did his eyes wander to the table with a ghastly stare, as if some horrid phantom were there, and as often, too, with a thrilling groan, did he sink back insensible.—At length, by various restoratives, he was recovered, more dead than alive. A few broken sentences explained the cause of this sudden denouement.

They scanned the delicate form of their receit subject, with no common emotions, as the rosebud freshness of an apparently this is right_enough—but, good heavens, how can we get ourselves born out of this common-place world of the multitude into that where he lives? That is the question. In regard to the facts of our slave system, the working of slavery as it is in every day

with great violence at Lyons, a gentleman who was walking on one of the wharves, wrapped in a large cloak, and philosophically smoking a cigar, heard at a little distance a piercing cry, and the noise of a heavy body falling into the Rhone. It was in the dead of night. The swollen river roared with fury. The night was dark, and the wharf desolate. Without a thought of danger, and only following the impulse of a generous heart, he threw himself into the waves. He struggled for a long time against fearful perils, and finally regained the shore after he had been carried some two or three hundred feet by the strength of the current. He deposited on the shore army was army was army was a specific property. They scanned the delicate form of their recent subject, with no common emotions, as the rosebud freshness of an apparently voluptuous sleep seemed to be almost warming it into life. Nor did they wonder at the intense anguish of their companion, for they gazed upon the beautiful form of his Betrothed Bride! waves. He struggled for a long time against fearful perils, and finally regained the shore after he had been carried some two or three hundred feet by the strength of the current. He deposited on the shore the body of a woman. The brilliancy of the gas lights, enabled him to observe the extreme pallor of her countenance, the disorder of her clething, and her youth, elegance and beauty. As we have already said, it was midnight—no assistance was at this hour? To whom should he confide a burden, which had already become so precious? But he must decide immediately—and concluded to transport her to his own lodgings, which were not far off. The fire, which two hours previous had glowed before a convival party, burned brightly still. His scruples of delicacy at such a moment were overcome—and by proper assistance she was recovered from her swoon. The next day the pale features of this young ladwer of the struggled with the rose. She related to her deliverer that she had stepped from her carriage in search of a friend who lived near one of the quays, and while passing along the river's bank, her foot had unfortunately slipped, and she had fallen into the river. A fortnight afterwards, the newspapers announced the marriage of M. Edouard, one of the editors of the La Rhone, with Madame Adela Derigny, a young widow of Frankfort, whose fortune was estimated at a million sterling.

"Truth needs not the service of passion, yea, nothing so disserves it, as passion when set to serveit. The spirit of truth, is withal the spirit of mekkness. The Dove that rested on that great Champion of truth, who is the Truth itself, is from Him derived to the lovers of truth, and they ought to seek be justification of it. Imprudence makes some kinds of Christians lose much of their labor, in speaking for religion, and drives those far off whom they would draw into it."—Leighton.

Preserve that Thought

Rousseau and Voltaire.

Preserve that Thought.

It may have come into your mind, while reading, meditating or conversing. Or while riding along the road, or threading your way through a crowded street. No matter. If it is a good thought write it down. It flashes and sparkles in your mind as the forerunner of a host of others. Seize it, fasten it upon paper, at once, or it may fly away as an eagle towards heaven, and carry the whole train along with it. One good thought secured may be as a fountain. and carry the whole train along with it. One good thought secured may be as a fountain of sweet water in a desert, refreshing every thought that comes to its margin, and sending streams of pure and healthful influence through every ramification of thought and

through every ramineation of thought and feeling.

That thought may never come again. Its corruscations that thrilled while they enlightened you, may perish from your memory. Presently you may recall it in vain. It will have passed away, and left not a clue, by which to trace it, behind. Good thoughts are like flowers, beautiful but perishing. Yet the fragrance of flowers may be preserved. So may good thoughts, that come like angels upon a dying Christian's vision, be chained and cherished in the mind. But they are only secure on paper.

Make a portfolio of your hat, keep an interest and process of all descriptions of machinery in Propositions of the Control of the Control

chained and cherished in the mind. But they are only secure on paper.

Make a portfolio of your hat, keep an ever-pointed pencil about you, and keep it pointed by use; and seize the thought when it comes, and preserve it. One thought saved a day will make three hundred and sixty-five a year. Thus you may grow rich in good thoughts, as men grow rich in gold—by saving. Write down that thought.—Rich. Chr. Advocate.

Market to Young Man.

Kentucky.

Revenue Lancet is published monthly, at Three Dollars, in advance. Two copies sent to one advance for the Dollars, in advance.

The Wessern Lancet is published monthly, at Three Dollars, in advance. Two copies sent to one advance for the Dollars, in advance. Two copies sent to one advance for the Dollars, in advance.

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Two copies sent to one advance.

Two copies sent to one advance. Two copies sent to one advance.

Two copies and venue.

The Wessern Lancet is published to advance. Two copies and venue.

The Wesser

Hints to Young Men.

Be economical. No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make fatal shipwreck of reputation and health, and eventually of property, by a neglect of this maxim! They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the name.—They obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the name.—They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a pauper house. It is for the young man to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability, or by idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

by idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interest or his opinion crossed by those from whom he had a right to exsect better things, and the young men are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. Be not rash in your condemnation. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find that, were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the proper one for you, and the one you would be under obligat ons to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

BISHOP BERKELEY .- The fascination of BISHOP BERKELEY.—The fascination of Berkeley's private manners aided the power of his moral character, in acquiring the friendship of distinguished individuals.—Promotion in the church was thrust upon him by enthusiastic patrons, though not so often as he contrived to evade or decline it. The universal satirist changed the burden of his them to revise and excited. den of his theme to praise, and ascribed

To Berkeley, every virtue under heaven.

Warmly attached from sentiment and conviction to the leading party in the State, whose principles and measures he actively supported with the period of his political opponents, nor was he ever compelled, in matters relating to politics, to defend himself against assaults in print. The moral beauty of his life silenced calumny, and deprived envy of its power to wound. Swift laughed at the metaphysical vagaries of his friend, but contrary to his usual practice, the ridicule was gentle, and had no infusion of bitsterness or scorn. Addison made converts among his Whig friends to his love for Berkeley; and the turbulent Jacobite, Atterbury, after an interview that he had solicited, gave his opinion, that so much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till To Berkeley, every virtue under heaven. had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman. The accomplishments of this remarkable

man, were more various than are often found united in an individual. A profound found united in an individual. A profound classical scholar, the quiet Platonism of his metaphysical writings, attests his constant study of the master mind in Grecian philosophy. His acquaintance with the exact sciences enabled him to maintain a controversy with the ablest mathematicians of his time. A love for the fine arts, which he cultivated during his taxels in France and time. A love for the fine arts, which he cultivated during his travels in France and Italy, added to the graces of his conversation, and promoted the union of a rich fancy and an elegant imagination, with the severer qualities of his written style. On a single occasion only he tried his abilities in verse, and the attempt was inspired by his heroic scheme of benevolence, relating to this country. Recollecting that the lines were written a century ago, the last stanza seems to present again the old combination of the poetical and prophetical character:

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Cold-blooded Sacrifice of Life .- Seruzier, one of Napoleon's ablest officers, gives in his Military Memoirs, the following sketch of a scene after the battle of Aus-

> This is the age of inventions. Yankee ingenuity is constantly bringing out something new, wonderful and useful. A mong the last, and one of the most curious inventions that the beautiful control is a superior of the most curious inventions. tions that we have ever seen, is a machine tions that we have ever seen, is a machine intended to take the place of a nurse at the bedside of the sick, or over the cradle of the sleeping infant, at that season of the year when flies are a pest—almost an intolerable annoyance. We have seen many a year when flies are a pest—almost an intolerable annoyance. We have seen many a "scare crow," but never before a scare-fly. A neat box contains a little simple brass machinery, which may be wound up like a clock, and that will run as long. From the lid of the box—which, by the way, is quite small and ornamental—a short tube projects, into which may be thrust (for internal processes) is featured. The working the seen was a second is featured. The working the seen was a second is featured. stance) a peacock's feather. The machine-ry being wound up, a motion is produced precisely like the beat of a clock, which gives to the feather the slow and steady oscillations of a pendulum. This may be so placed as to over-spread the face of the patient or sleeper, and will most effectually cause the flics to cease troubling.—Alb. Cit.

Novel Application of Philebotomy.

There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of a white man, named Buddington, a teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of our wealthiest merchants. Buddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this, he made an incision in his arm, and put some of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was performed by a Catholic clergyman, and the bridgegroom received, with the wife, a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The natives serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get rid of their discord, he paid them.

\$400 to be used for charitable purposes.

Georgetown (Ky.) Intelligencer.

T. LEWINSKI, Architect .-- Office in the upper

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 'Tis found at last! A cure for Consumption!

weral thomas on the state of th The great American remedy for Lung Complaints and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

We do not wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no

In regard to discuss and its cure, we suppressed assertings. The Moss of Ireland, the Wild Cherry, and Pine, of all operation ordered latitudes, (and Dr. Wistar's Baisam is a compound chemical extract from these,) have long been cole-brated for complaints prevaient only in cold clusters. In deed, the most distinguished medical men have everse that nature furnishes, in every country, autidates for its

collects in a carpenter; more upon the third of the collection of

cording to law, saith the above statement in all things is true. Attirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1833.

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

Will miracles never coast. More evidence of its suprising Health Restorative Virtus.

From Dr. Back, Springled, Washington County, Ky. Springled, Ky., May 14, 4845.

Messus. Sanponn and Park.

Grent,—I take this opportunity of informing you of a Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the year 1840, I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I laisored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fail of 1841, I was agtacked for the space of three years. I was confined to my bed, I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical and without benefit: and that I wearde unlike white rollists, when I heard of Wisar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It is the state of the proper of the space of 1841, I was a quantity of the space of three years. I was confined to my bed, I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical and without benefit: and that I wearde unlike white rollists, when I heard of Wisar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The client was the second of the state of the proposed may be a support of the professional was a support of the professional was a support of the professional was supported unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessings of God, and the use of the Visar's Balsam I am now unjoying good health, and such is my altered. njoying good health, and such is my altered hat I am no longer known when I meet my

initiations.

Initiations in which is firm and in drapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and in now sat as much as any person, and my flood receivith me. I have eather more during the right in the state of the s God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WM. H. BAKER.

respectfully, WM. I off effect the management of the control of the con

The true and genuine "Wistar's Balsam of Wild erry" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the nergy is said at established agencies us an intel States.

**SANFORD & PARK, Cincinnai, Ohio, Corne of Walnut and Fourth States, Proprietors, to whom all order must be addressed.

**Sold IN KENTER of the Management of the Management of the A.T. Hays, Lexington's Senton & Simp, Maysv lie, W. D. Crutcher, Frankfort; J. I. Smedle, Harrodsburghi-handler & Phillips, Lechanon H. T. Smith, Geensburghi, J. J. Youngdove, Bowling Green, Hopper & Campbell, Voghina Miles, W. A. Hickman, & Co. Bard deven Wilcon, Station & Smith, and Smith of the Management of

Sold in Detroit, Mich., by J. Owen & Co. Sold in Pittsburgh, Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr. Oct. 1845,